

house totter to their fall, and the captive bows his head and bends the knee' in token of reverence to the Author of his ransom. He stretches his hands towards Heaven, and the manacles fall from his wrists. His bosom swells with emotion; his breast leaps for joy, and he springs upon his feet to give vent to his feelings and shout hosanna, and the fetters fall from his ankles.—The word of prophecy is fulfilled.

"The dumb can sing," the slave his bonds forego, And leap exulting like the bounding roe."

He entered the house of Prayer, a thing—and he became a man. Oppression had effaced God's image in his creature, but he spoke again through the mouth of his children, and it was proclaimed in the ear of the universe that the negro is a man. He entered it in the darkness of ignorance, and there was given unto him the key of knowledge, whereby he might have access to the chambers of light in the temple of science.

He entered it possessing nothing, and there was given unto him the chief riches of life. His wife leaned upon his bosom, and his children clasped his knees; and they looked up towards his moistened eye and said, "my father," and he said "my children," and blessed them. But the fond mother, whose emotions choked her utterance, stooped and pressed them to her heart, till it found relief in a flood of tears. And the oppressor was there; and the ransomed took him by the hand, and they entered the temple of liberty together. And the Lord turned the heart of the oppressor as the water-courses are turned in a dry and thirsty land; and he opened a fountain in the flinty heart and the streams of benevolence began to flow. He caused the fountain of forgiveness and gratitude to bubble in the heart of him who had been injured. And these streams, unlike those of earth, flow upward till the eye glistens as the dew upon the tender blade of grass in the morning sun.

And the oppressed and the oppressor mingled their tears together; and as the day, when she weeps over the strife of the sons of men, lets fall her tear-drops to wash away their blood-stains from the field of carnage, so their tears fell upon the soil of the "sea-girt Isles," and the stain of slavery was seen no more. In the valleys might be heard the voice of thanksgiving, and the mountains re-echoed songs of praise. The solitary places of the earth were glad, and the desert rejoiced and blossomed as the rose.

Happy Islands! How different is your condition from the mountains of Gilead, where the shield of the mighty was vilely cast away, and the enemies of Israel triumphed over the Lord's anointed, so that on them there could be neither rain, nor dew, nor fields of offering. But here, O Lord! thou hast broken the league of oppression. Thou hast heard the crying of the poor and the sighing of the needy, and in thy name they have triumphed gloriously, and thou hast exalted thine anointed. Thou hast caused the dew of mercy to descend, and made them fruitful in the field of offering and joyful in the house of prayer.

Ferrisburgh, 2nd month, 10th, 1840.

General Intelligence.

GRADES OF PUNISHMENT.—The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says that Joseph Rue, after a long and laborious trial, was found guilty of burning the Congregational Church in that place, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. At the same time, a simple fellow, charged with passing a counterfeit bill, who pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the court, was sentenced to imprisonment for four years. Upon this exercise of judicial discretion, the Free Press makes the following comment:

"Four years for passing a counterfeit bill, and five for burning a town! What else is this but a bounty on arson? and what a trifling with the feelings and interests of a community, whose temples and workshops have, one after another, in rapid succession, fallen before the torch of the incendiary."

ANOTHER RELIC OF BARBARISM CAST OUT.—The Secretary of the Navy has recently issued an order, prohibiting the flogging of sailors, and making it imperative that such punishment shall be strictly conformable to law, and always by order and in presence of the Captain.

Prosperity of Ohio.

According to the report of the Directors of the Ohio Penitentiary, that institution is in a very prosperous condition. The number of convicts is 485, under sentence for various periods of imprisonment, the unexpired terms of which make an aggregate of about two thousand years, or a little more than an average of four years to a convict. There are now in the prison from the single county of Hamilton 154 convicts. The number received within the past year is 172. The number whose term of imprisonment will expire the present year is 85. Two thirds of the whole number are young men, under thirty years of age, and a quarter are under twenty-one. There are but two females. There are employed under contract in making saddles, 79; bridle bits, stirrups, &c., 39; coopering, 47; buckets and tubs, 19; shoemaking, 28; tailoring, 26; making brooms, 15. Others are employed on account of the State, as stone cutters, masons, and in other kinds of labor. The cash receipts of the prison for the last year amounted to \$52,210, and the expenditures to \$84,857.

ANOTHER NORTHERN MAN WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES.

It is laid up in the history of our country that the Democratic party gained their last and most difficult victory by taking for a leader a northern man with southern principles. The South itself is well persuaded that such a man in the Presidential Chair is the strongest bulwark of slavery. Hence the Whig party has followed suit, and has set up for its idol just such a man, with a true slave holder for his squire. To be convinced of this, read the following extracts from southern whig papers.—*Mass. Abolitionist.*

From the (Knoxville Tenn.) Times.

Gen. Harrison and the South.
Gen. Harrison, in a fourth of July address at Cheviot, Ohio, 1833, said, that "THE DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT OF EMANCIPATION IN THE NEW SLAVE-HOLDING STATES, IS EQUALLY INJURIOUS TO SLAVES AND THEIR MASTERS, AND HAS NO SANCTION IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION."

From the Same.

Harrison against the Abolitionists.

The bigminded and honorable editor of the Alexandria Gazette—a paper that the Richmond Enquirer often speaks of in terms of praise—says: "With a species of disingenuousness, condemned by all unprejudiced men, some of the Administration party, especially those in the Legislature of Virginia, have insinuated that Gen. Harrison is friendly to the abolitionists. We say insinuated, for they have not had the manliness to make the charge openly. We feel authorized to say, that the insinuation is as false as the direct charge would be base. Gen. Harrison has no political or personal communion with the abolitionists. He is opposed utterly to all their schemes and projects. He is opposed to their proceedings with regard to the District of Columbia, and he is in favor of maintaining the rights of the South, as guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States."

From the Nashville Whig.

General Harrison and the South.

We have said that General Harrison has ever been a true and efficient friend of Southern rights. His course while a member of Congress, coupled with the fact that was subsequently superceded in his district—because of his Southern votes pending the Missouri question—bear us out in this declaration.

Gen. Harrison was elected in 1819; in the Cincinnati district as a member of the 5th Congress; and also, to fill out the term of the Hon. John McLean, resigned, in the 14th Congress. We find on reference to the journal of the House, that during the short session of the fifteenth Congress, the question of the extension of slavery came up in two distinct bills; to wit: "A bill to authorize the people of Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government; and, for the admission of such State into the Union, on a footing with the original States;" and, "A bill establishing a separate territorial government for the Southern part of the territory of Missouri," subsequently known as the territory of Arkansas, and now the State of Arkansas.

The Missouri Bill was reported, but not acted upon at the long session of 1818. On the 13th February 1819, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on this bill, and after considering its provisions, the committee rose without reporting the bill. The House again went into committee, February 15, and reported the bill with sundry amendments. On the 16th it took up and proceeded to consider the amendments which being read were concurred in, with the exception of the following to the 4th section.

And provided also, That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted; and that all children of slaves, born within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free, but may be held to serve until the age of twenty-five years.

Mr. Beecher moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the word convicted, which motion was rejected. A division of the question on the amendment was called for, and the vote was taken by yeas and nays, on agreeing to so much thereof as precedes and includes the word convicted—Gen. Harrison voting with the Southern delegation in the negative, and separating from his colleagues, all of whom voted with the Northern party for the restriction.

The question was then put on agreeing to the residue of the amendment and carried in the affirmative, yeas 82, nays 70. Gen. Harrison voting in the negative. The question was afterwards had on engrossing the bill for a third reading, and decided in the affirmative, Gen. Harrison voting against the bill.

On the 21 March, the bill having been returned from the Senate, with sundry amendments, Mr. Tallmadge, a Northern member, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, in consequence of the Senate having struck out the foregoing proviso. This motion was negative, yeas 69, nays 74—Gen. Harrison voting with the Southern delegation against the proposition. All the amendments of the Senate were then concurred in, except this proposition to strike out the restriction against slavery. The question to concur with the Senate in striking out the clause, was negative, yeas 76, nays 78—Gen. Harrison voting with the Southern delegation, to concur. The Senate adhered to the amendment and again returned the bill, (the same day) to the House. Mr. Taylor a northern member, moved that the House adhere to their disagreement, and the question being taken, the motion was agreed to, yeas 76, nays 66—Gen. Harrison again voting, with the Southern delegation, in the negative; or in favor of

receding. And so the bill was lost.

On the Arkansas bill, Gen. Harrison's votes were all with the Southern delegation. The bill after much delay and discussion passed by a lean majority, and the new territory, now a flourishing State, was erected into a separate government without the slavery restriction.

We have in store many other evidences of Gen. Harrison's friendly sentiments towards the South, which as occasion offers, we design laying before our readers. In reference to his sectional partialities, generally, we feel free to say, that throughout a long and eventful public life he has always manifested the utmost partiality for the South, of which he is a native;—and for the great West with which his name and services are identified. But like another illustrious and warm hearted son of the Old Dominion, he is no "chimney corner politician." The West is his dwelling place, but the Union his home.

NAMELESS OUTRAGES. The outrages which have recently been committed in the evening upon females in the streets of this city, exceed in wickedness the abominations of Sodom. The daily papers have, within a few weeks, given accounts of a number of outrages of this kind, too horrible to be described in detail, and exceeding, in diabolical wickedness, all that we ever heard or read of among any other people, savage or heathen, upon the face of the earth.

Things have reached such a pass, here, that it is at the imminent peril of life, that a woman can walk the streets after dark. It must not be forgotten that some of the newspapers which are now deploring this state of things, are the very ones which sowed dragon's teeth here, in the summer of 1834. The abolition mobs made fine sport for them then; but, instead of rebuking them as they should have done, they threw oil upon the flames. Hence the lawless violence and nameless abominations which now disgrace this peaceful city.—*Zion's (N. Y.) Watchman.*

UPPER CANADA.—It appears from returns made to the provincial Parliament, that the expenses attending the trial and imprisonment of the prisoners taken at Prescott were \$9200—as follows:

Fort Henry,	£1321 6 11
Paid Solicitor General,	601 12 3
Secret services (paid, probably, to witnesses, &c.)	103 5 0
Queen's counsel for services at court martial,	73 16 3
Expense of conveying prisoners to Quebec,	200 0 0
	£2300 0 5

The expense of the trials at London was \$8,412, as follows:—

Cost of maintaining the prisoners in jail,	£1164 2 1
Fees of counsel, &c. &c.,	939 13 3
	£2103 15 4

Besides all this there were various items of secret service money, &c. to considerable amounts. And the House of Assembly has passed a bill appropriating £40,000—\$160,000—for the indemnification of parties who sustained losses in the rebellion and invasions.—*N. Y. Spec.*

EMIGRANTS TO TRINIDAD.—The ship Metamora left this morning, in tow of a steam-boat, with colored emigrants for the Island of Trinidad. Quite a ferment was occasioned among them by reports of a returned emigrant who arrived here on Sunday, that those who went out in the former expedition, could not get the wages which had been promised them, and that they were treated little better than the slaves.

On hearing the man's story, two or three families, who had got their effects on board, refused to go. The rest, though not without some misgivings, determined to go and see for themselves.—*Jour. Com.*

THE DAGUERRETYPE.—Mr. Gouraud's first lecture yesterday, was given to a small but highly respectable audience, of perhaps a hundred and twenty persons, just enough to fill the room comfortably. Among them we recognize the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Commander Levy, of the Navy, Mr. Chilton, the Chemist, the editor of the Albion, and several others. A number of ladies also were present—some of them very beautiful, and all had faces beaming with intelligence. The lecture was eminently practical, the entire process being performed, from the polishing the plate to the ultimate washing which fixes the drawing. The view taken of the building occupied by the American Institute—formerly by Snodder's Museum—the Park, &c. The process took up somewhat more than two hours. The drawing was perfect, and Mr. Gouraud announced his intention of presenting it to the President of the United States, as the first perfect specimen of the Daguerreotype produced in this country. The lecture was in English, which Mr. Gouraud speaks with great fluency, though with a very slight foreign accent. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A gentleman of this city was present at the above mentioned lecture, and speaks in the most animated terms of the exhibition. M. Gouraud informed our friend that it is his intention to visit Boston about the 20th inst. Our citizens will hail with pleasure his announcement of his arrival. *Daguerreotype drawing is the wonder of the age.* *Boston Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning, as a young man named Augustus Rackel, in the employ of Mr. Baxter a gun smith, in Pratt street, was endeavoring to draw the load from a pistol, left there for that purpose, after several ineffectual attempts to do so, he placed the breech of the pistol in the fire, which immediately exploded, discharging its contents into the groin of the young man, causing his almost instant death. It seems unaccountable that he should have been so thought-

less as to stand before the muzzle of the pistol as he did, notwithstanding his object in placing it in the fire was to soften the oil.

And what adds to the melancholy effects of this mischance—his employer, Mr. Baxter, who was ill at the time, was so much affected by the occurrence as to cause his death which took place shortly after.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A CORPSE GOING TO A BALL.—Those who read the thrilling 'passages from the diary of a London Physician,' that were published a few years since, will remember one tale of 'Death at the toilet.' Although it was asserted by the writer that those narratives were the records of facts, few, I presume were willing to believe that real life could furnish matter of such romantic interest. Especially did the one alluded to strike my own mind as quite unnatural, and I read it, as others, admiring the genius more than the veracity of the writer.

Perhaps some who have seen the words at the head of this article may imagine that they are about to be treated to a passage from the dreams of fancy, but they are mistaken. I have a sad and solemn tale of truth to relate, and when it has been read, there will be no hesitation in believing that 'truth is stronger than fiction.' No coloring shall be laid on the story; no art of embellishment shall heighten its interest; it shall be told to others as it was told to me, and you shall be convinced that there is nothing more than truth in the story of the corpse that went to a ball.

You recollect the first day of January, 1840. It was a bitter cold day. It was cold as far south as the city of New-York, and up here in the country, where I am writing, it was terribly severe. You could not ride far against the wind without being exposed to freezing. I have heard of two cases of death by cold on that day in this region, and of another case in which the sufferer was saved by great exertion, when at the point of perishing.

The night of that day was to be observed, as is usual here, by a New Year's ball. Invitations had been extended for many miles around, and a great gathering of the young and gay, and thoughtless, was expected. Extensive preparations had been made for an evening of merriment and glee, and merry hearts beat quickly in anticipation of the pleasures of the scene. None was happier in the thought of coming joy than Miss —, who took her seat in the sleigh, by the side of her partner for the evening, and set out for a ride of some twenty miles to join the dance. She was young and gay, and her charms of youth and beauty never were lovelier than when dressed for that New Year's ball. Of course too thinly clad for the season, and especially for that dreadful day, she had not gone far before she complained of being cold, very cold; but their anxiety to reach the end of their ride in time to be present at the opening of the dance, induced them to hurry onwards without stopping by the way. Not long after this complaining, she said that she felt perfectly comfortable, was now quite warm, and that there was no necessity of delay on her account. They reached, at length, the house where the company were gathering; the young man leaped from the sleigh, and extended his hand to assist her out, but she did not offer hers; he spoke to her, but she answered not; she was dead—stone dead—frozen stiff—a corpse on the way to a ball.—*N. Y. Observer.*

MICHIGAN.—Governor Woodbridge, in his Message at the opening of the present session of the Michigan Legislature, says:—

"I feel myself compelled to recommend to your early consideration, the propriety of an immediate suspension, or repeal, of all the existing laws relative to our internal improvement system, excepting so much thereof as relates to the running of the cars upon the railroads already in use, the regulation, receipt and application of the tools collected thereon, or so much as in any wise regards the receipt of the instalments due and accruing upon the five million loan, (so called) and the payment of stipulated interest."

The whole amount of appropriations on all the works of improvement in that State, is \$2,118,000; expenditures \$1,510,315.29.

The total appropriation to the Southern railroad is \$475,541. It is under contract from Monroe to Hillsdale, and is nearly complete from Monroe to Adrian. The receipts for the Central road for the last year were \$61,154.84; expenditures \$14,451.18; leaving \$16,703.66 to pay interest on \$757,068.10; or about 2 1-2 per cent.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce, that letters have been received from the American Missionaries at Canton, which state "that Lin, the high commissioner, has made enquiries respecting the religion and customs of the Europeans and Americans, more thorough and more intelligent than have ever been made by any Chinese before; and that he has in his employment four men who can speak English, one of whom spent two years in the Missionary school at Cornwall, Ct. and another is son of Leang-a-Fa, a Chinese convert to christianity, who for some years has been very zealous and bold in distributing tracts and making other efforts to benefit his countrymen."

From another source we learn, that the greatest difficulty to be encountered by Christian missionaries in China arises from the unprincipled conduct of the British traders, in forcing their opium upon the people of that country in opposition to the known wishes and laws of the government. The respectable Chi-

nese cannot reconcile such conduct with the benevolence which they know must belong to true religion. When they learn that the supporters of the missionaries hold the smugglers of opium in abhorrence they may be disposed to listen to their counsels.

Boston Wholesale Prices Current.

Item	From	To
Alum, American, lb.	5	5 1/2
Asbes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	5 75	5 87
Pot. do. do.	5 12	5 25
Beans, white, Foreign, bushel,	1 62	2 00
" Domestic, "	2 00	2 00
Beef, mess, barrel,	14 00	14 50
No. 1. "	12 00	12 50
prime, "	10 00	10 50
Beeswax, white, lb.	28	35
Bristles, American, lb.	35	70
Butter, shipping, "	11	13
day, "	17	20
Candles, mould, lb.	14	15
dipped, "	40	41
sperm, "	10	35
Cheese, new milk, "	35	40
Bone Manure, bushel,	37	46
in casks, "	9	12
Feathers, northern, geese, pound	2 62	2 72
southern, geese, "	2 25	2 37
Flax, (American) "	1 25	1 50
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank, quintal	12 50	13 00
Bay, Chaleur, "	6 00	6 25
Haddock, "	18 00	19 00
Mackerel, No. 1, barrel	7 00	7 25
No. 2, "	6 87	7 00
No. 3, "	4 62	4 75
Alwives, dry salted, No. 1, bar.	4 00	4 25
Salmon, No. 1, "	75	80
Flour, Genesee, cash, "	75	80
Baltimore, Howard st., "	45	48
Richmond canal, "	45	48
Alexandria wharf, "	45	48
Rye, "	18 00	19 00
Meal, in bins in bbls.	25 00	26 00
Grain: Corn, northern yellow bushel	78	80
south flat, yellow, "	75	80
white, "	75	80
Rye, northern, "	45	48
Barley, nominal, "	45	48
Oats, northern, (prime) "	45	48
southern, new, "	45	48
Grindstones, per ton of 2000 lbs. rough	18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished	25 00	26 00
Hams, northern, pound	7	8
southern and western "	16 00	18 00
Hay, best English, per ton	12 50	13 00
Eastern screwed "	18	20
Hops, 1st quality, pound	17	18
2d quality, "	10	11
Lard, Boston, pound	29	40
southern, "	25	27
Leather, Phila. city tannage "	26	28
do. country do. "	22	24
Baltimore city tannage "	21	23
do. dry hides "	21	22
New-York red, light "	20	22
Boston dry hides "	55	60
Lime, best sort, cask	27	30
Molasses, New-Orleans gallon	50	55
Sugar, House "	1 10	1 15
Oil, Sperm, Spring "	50	55
Whale, refined, "	70	75
Linseed, American "	95	100
Nea's Foot, "	2 87	3 00
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.	17 00	18 00
Pork, extra clear, barrel	16 00	17 00
clear, "	14 00	15 00
Mess, "	12 00	13 00
Seeds: Hard Grass, bushel	25	30
Red Top, southern "	80	90
northern, "	2 25	2 50
Canary, "	2 25	2 50
Hemp, bush	2 25	2 50
Flax, bush	1 37	1 62
Red Clover northern lb.	5	7
Southern Clover none lb.	12	13
Soap, American Brown lb.	11	12
Am. Castile lb.	250	3 00
Tallow, tried per M.	12	13
Travels, 1st sort do. lb.	12	13
Am. full blood, washed, lb.	12	13
do. 1/2 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/4 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/8 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/16 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/32 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/64 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/128 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/256 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/512 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/1024 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/2048 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/4096 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/8192 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/16384 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/32768 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/65536 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/131072 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/262144 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/524288 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/1048576 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/2097152 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/4194304 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/8388608 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/16777216 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/33554432 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/67108864 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/134217728 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/268435456 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/536870912 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/1073741824 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/2147483648 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/4294967296 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/8589934592 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/17179869184 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/34359738368 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/68719476736 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/137438953472 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/274877906944 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/549755813888 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/1099511627776 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/2199023255552 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/4398046511104 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/8796093022208 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/17592186044416 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/35184372088832 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/70368744177664 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/140737488355328 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/281474976710656 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/562949953421312 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/1125899906842624 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/2251799813685248 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/4503599627370496 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/9007199254740992 do. lb.	12	13
do. 1/18014398509481984 do. lb.	12	13